WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement. The circulation of The Times for the week and ng August 21, 1901, was as follows

The Forged Vixen Log.

Duily average (Sanday, 18,964, excepted).

If the Sampson ring in the Navy Da partment ever thought that it could delude the American public into the belief that Admiral Schley had the smallest chance of fair play ut its hands, it must have surrendered the notion by this The exposure of the falsification of the Vixen's log, to make it appear that Sampson was present at the surrender of Cervera, when the genuine log shows that his flagship did not heave in sight until half an hour after the last Spanish vessel had submitted, has satisfied the country that certain enemies of the victor of Santiago in the service are not above committing forgery in order to gratify their spite and wrath against him.

The Vixen revelation has excited both surprise and indignation throughout the United States, and amazement in Eur ne. Senator Denew, who, on Saturday, returned from a trans-Atlantic outing, says that abroad there is "contempt and derision toward the American Navy." There is nothing of that sort here, but there certainly is throughout the country extreme disgust over the naval administration of ecretary Long, and the nest of conspirators against gallant officers and the honor of the service he has allowed to exist under his eyes.

Aside from what may happen to then as a result of developments before the Schley Court of Enquiry, it is altogether probable that they will hear from Congress not long after its meeting in December. The Senate especially very likely will have a large-sized and faisified log of the Vixen, in connection with the report of the sea battle off Santiago which it had called upon the Navy Department to furnish. Portunately the original log is now in the hands of Admiral Schley's counsel, tion of the press, and, as it may reason. Crowninshield, and other avowed partisans of Sampson.

The forged log would make it appear that the Vixen and the New York were last of Cervera's squadron to surrender, struck her flag. The forged log gives that, at the time in question, Sampson was "behind the horizon," and the the enemy. The commander of the Vixen, Lieut, Alexander Sharp, jr., as apa prominent part in the engagement, ordered Lieutenant Harlow to make Lieutenant Harlow did so, and among tions, noted that Commodore Schley's the fight.

along insisted that all they wanted was strictly on the defensive. that Admiral Schley should ask for a Court of Haquiry, when they would Well he has asked for the court and they have their wish. But their position is not the triumphant one they expected. Their preparations devices falsifications, and forgeries have not worked as smoothly as they might, and, soveral weeks in advance of the first sitting of the court, it is obvious that somebody other than Admiral Schley is to be on trial.

Some Tariff Absurdities. Representative Grosvenor is another Republican politician who has been This gentleman seems to have the question of European trade reprisals. The burden of his song is the in Colombia, and Marroquin is a pa British market, and how disastrous it would be to deprive the trusts of tariff set up a personal despotism like his protection. He says that British shops own. are now full of American goods which a few years ago were entirely unknown to the British consumer. There is a tude of the Washington Administration good deal of truth in this, but Mr. Grosvenor's deduction is a curio in the way of reasoning. He says that if it purpose from the beginning has been were not for our tariff the British man- and still is the destruction of General ufacturers would rush their goods in Castro and his Liberal Government at great Empire, but the people there feel upon us, "weakening our manufactur- | Caracas. To promote that object Mar ing strength." He does not claim that roquin has been praised and encourwould destroy our prosperity, but that it would "cripple our strength." What he means by this heaven and

Here is the fact with which the Ohio Representative was Jealing: American manufacturers are selling large quantities of goods in the British markets in close competition with the same classes of British goods-this after the payment of freight charges upon the American goods. In the British market the home manufacturer has the advantage to the full amount of the freight charges at least, and yet the American goods are successfully competing. This, according to Mr. Gres venor's idea, could not be done without a high tariff on goods imported into this country. In the absence of an explanation, it is quite impossible to see any sense in the proposition. If we can pay freight on the goods and then com pete with the Englishman in the London market, why can we not compet with him in the New York market. where the conditions are reversed, we saving the freight and the Englishman

himself only know.

to the manufacturers by the consumers is given it. of the United States. But no one ought

and extertionate prices at home. ence to our barley trade. We are sell- be made somewhere. ican tariff were removed, the Canadians | who are hunting social prominence grain, and the American and Canadian spect for those who live within their further, because the production of bar- to push themselves, by dint of money Mr. Babcock is not proposing to take do not belong. The English aristocrat

The Truth About Colombia.

In view of the persistent efforts of the Administration press to make it appear that President Castro is the aggressor in the difficulty between Venezuela and the innocent victim, we are glad to learn that the former has decided to make a clear statement of the facts of the controversy to the State Depart ment at Washington. It is true that the facts are well enough known in that quarter already, and for some purpose are ignored. It is probable, also, that General Castro entertains little hope of being able to overcome the hostility of the Administration by means of any representations he could make. But his proposed official statement will be timely, and at least will have the effect of putting the world on notice in respect of his position and that of his country. It may even result in the creation of such an opinion among the Cabinets of Europe as might render it unsafe for the Administration to venbone to pick with whoever is responsi- ture upon an intervention the bona ble for sending to that body an altered fides of which could not be claimed under the principles of international law, or of common justice, The Isthmian and South American

situation is being so persistently mis-Tepresented in this country by a secand it is not nice reading for Long, ably be suspected, in the interests of a great financial and industrial combination, it is highly desirable that the truth should be presented to the public in a way to carry conviction, and to in close company during the later part place the official and private influences of the a tagement. The genuine log which, openly or secretly, are backing shows that the New York was still the dictator Marroquin in his coneight miles away when the Colon, the spiracy to overthrow the liberal government of Venezuela, in their true light. In his address to the American the impression that the Vixen-with Department of State, General Castro the "New York close off shore"-was no doubt will show, as he is amply in the thick of the fight. The truth is able to, that the recent invasion of his country from the Colombian frontier was effected by twenty-two battalions Brooklyn was between the Vixen and of Marroquin's army, commanded by the Colombian General Valencia formerly the dictator's Minister of War. pears in the genuine log, seeing that his He will assert and be able to prove that vessel was too badly outclassed to take he has not answered invasion by invasion, and has no idea of so doing. Only last Saturday, through his Secre notes of the battle as it progressed, tary, General Castro declared that the ly absurd. When, for example, he says cannot settle these with an irade, and Venezuelan army on the frontier was other interesting professional observa- for defence alone. It is notorious that, after the invaders under Valencia were famous loop headed off the Spanish routed and driven back over the border, ships, and resulted in a speedy end to Castro's forces contented themselves with securing it against further attack, The Sampson navy ring have all and since have conducted themselves

By some Administration journals it is counted a terrible offence on the part of show the world what they could do to President Castro that he sympathizes with the party of liberty in Colombia. On the other hand, Marroquin, the dictator, is lauded for aiding the conspirators against the Liberal Government of Venezuela. The reason for this inconsistency is not far to seek and it is fourd deep at the root of the whole South American embroglio. The tri umph of Castro over his enemies would settle the fate of the Asphalt Trust claims to a monopoly of the Venezueian asphaltum deposits, to the extent that they would have to be finally adjudicated on their merits, under the abroad, and now returns to the United laws of the country. Were Andrade, States loaded to the muzzle with tariff | however, to succeed in overturning the Government, with the aid of Marroquin. spent his time chiefly in Engiand and there is a widespread impression that Scotland, and he is not reported as say- different results might be reached. So ing anything which hears directly upon | Castro is a villain for sympathizing | American goods amounted to nearly with the struggling victims of tyranny extent to which we are invading the triot for conspiring to suppress liberal institutions in Venezuela, and to there

It all comes to this: But for the asphalt war in Venezuela, and the attithereanent, the present South American difficulty would not exist. Its point and ufactured goods which we now sell anaged, and Audrade supplied with money, arms, ammunition, and perhaps officers and men from the United States. If, finally, intervention shall be resorted to, the American people will find it perfectly easy to make the proper deductions.

Expensive Benefits.

The Governor of Oregon seems to be an unusually sensible man. Some time ago it was proposed that he should be presented with an executive mansion. When he heard of the scheme he stopped it. He said that he was living comfortably where he was, and that he could not afford to furnish and keep up a handsomer establishment. So the

plan was dropped just where it was, The incident is a good object lesson for the country. The curse of what may be called the upper middle class n this land is the desire to live beyond its income. The American has always been ambitious, and that is a good A shipment of just one year's balance thing, but of late his ambition has

ion, which is this: Our manufacturers fortable, healthful, and beautiful, and at the same time the sales of European ed it follows that our foreign export former is a wish which it is worth while

It is natural to desire the right sort to be credulous enough to accept such of social relations for one's self and much, an explanation. The American manu- one's children, and to seek them; but as facturer is not reaching out for foreign a rule people who are fitted for good contracts to be performed at a loss, society generally get it, in some form They cut the profits, of course, other-wise they could not compete, and then or other. All the society worth enter-ing is not that whose doings are recordwhy they want the tariff kept at its and planning and pretence. When one them to sell at moderate profits abroad | which has aroused, in many women a mad desire for display and gavety and Another profound(?) thought ex- driven their husbands to dishonesty or

who are hunting social prominence which is beyond their means are laboring under a false impression of society. Genuine good breeding recognizes gentium good breeding recognizes gentium for poor; and people who are really well-bred and refined will have twice the respect for those who live within their means, pecuniary, intellectual, and social, that they have for those who try and audacity, into circles where they do not belong. The English aristocrat respects an American who is an American, and holds to the ideals of his country simply, bravely, and courteous ly; he has nothing but contempt for the mative of the United States who comes to England with a determination to cover his republican traditions with a veneer of English convention. In short, most sensible people, of whatever station they may be, respect honest independence and despise a toady. This lase ambition is one reason why the foreigner who comes to this country at the foreigner who comes to the country adopting them, but they will also injure the foreigner who comes to the country adopting them, but they will also injure to the foreigner who comes to the country adopting them, but they will also injure to the foreigner who comes to this country the foreigner who comes to the fo would destroy our barley industry-so which is beyond their means are laborhe says. If without a tariff the Can- ing under a false impression of society. adians can destroy our barley industry | Genuine good breeding recognizes genin the United States, how comes it that | nine refinement anywhere in rich or they do not destroy our barley trade in poor; and people who are really well-England, where there is no tariff on the | bred and refined will have twice the remeet upon exactly equal terms? But means, pecuniary, intellectual, and we need not pursue this point any social, that they have for those who try ley is not controlled by any trust, and and audacity, into circles where they off the duty. We have mentioned it respects an American who is an Amermerely to show the unsoundness and lean, and holds to the ideals of his absurdity of Mr. Grosvenor's reasoning. | country simply, bravely, and courteous-Colombia, and the dictator Marroquin tion they may be, respect honest indeforeigner who comes to this country sometimes amasses an amount of money which causes his neighbors to rub their eyes and wonder how he managed it. The Italian or German, with the simple peasant ideas of his fathers, sets up his peanut stand or his saloon. lives as his fathers did, enjoys his inextained by people who have ten times as is that in nine cases out of ten he is chasing a will-o'-the-wisp. If he sends his children to a select school with the instructions, explicit or tacit, to make no acquaintances save those who are socially helpful, the result will be that the youngsters will become snobbish and show their lack of breeding about twice as plainly as they would in more wholesome surroundings. The reason is that toadyism is fatal to real refine-

cause he was constantly being misrepit does no particular harm. The worst that need be said of it is that it is unnecessary. But his conclusions are nearly always superficial, and frequently always superficial, and frequently absurd. When, for example, he says ly absurd. When, for example, he says ly absurd when, for example, he says ly absurd by abs as he confines his talk to obvious facts ridiculous. So with reference to European trade hostility. When he mentions that as a fact he merely recognizes a palpable truth but when he at tempts to argue that it will do us no harm he manifests either a shallowness or an optimism which deprives his opinion of all value.

Mr. Depew's argument is that Europe cannot combine because there are they cannot agree among themselves. This he assumes disposes of the question. It does not seem to occur to him that substantially the same end can be reached without an actual combination Russia acted alone, and Germany purposes doing the same thing. The separate acts of these two countries will affect us precisely the same as if there were a commercial alliance between them. Germany is our second best custwo hundred million dollars. Her hostility is not so much owing to what we actually sell there as to the commercial policy under which it is done. This has een intensified by the utterances of just such men as Mr. Depew, who talk about destroying German industries as coolly and heartlessly as they would speak of exterminating a lot of vermin, The few million dellars' worth of mannually in Germany is a comparatively small item in the vast business of that that it is only a beginning, and hence

Mr. Washburn states this point very clearly. That gentleman says: They perceive that we are just getting

In this, however, is suggested a point that will have a very important bearing upon our future trade with Europe, namely, the inability of that continent to pay an adverse trade balance of six hundred and fifty millions a year after our securities have been returned to us Strangely, though, the answer does not seem to occur to Mr. Washburn,

Europe simply cannot stand such a trade at all. To continue tracing upon that basis, she would either have to drain herself of gold or she would have to run in debt for the goods. The former she would not do, because she could not. Economic law would prevent it. In gold would create a veritable money

are selling their goods in the British well furnished with those things which products would increase because of market at a loss and making good the tend to refinement and intellectual decloss by charging excessive prices in this country. If this explanation is accept the tarantula of social ambition. The probably wipe it out entirely. It is determined efforts now being made to worthy of note that the richest country of note that the richest country of the tarantula of social ambition. market at a loss and making good the tend to refinement and intellectual de- their cheapness. The effect would be trade in manufactured goods is a detri-ment to us, for standing by itself it rep-denial and hard work; the latter is not resents a loss which has to be made up worth one-tenth of the thought which statesmen seem to think that we can

to them just the same and just as buy very large quantities of our goods on credit. It would be impossible to continue the credit indefinitely. All they gaise the average of the profits again to an outrageous figure behind the American tariff barrier. This is be had without striving and seeking the sales will stop. If the deferred paydeferred payments are expected to be ties are agreed that it is next to impossi the sales will stop. If the deferred pay-ments take the form of investments, make him a good soldier. present prohibitive scales. It enables thinks of the empty show of social life such investments will constitute a pressed by Mr. Grosvenor is with refer- death, it seems as if a reform ought to creasing the debt. But with European ing barley in England, but if the Amer- The fact is, that most of the people crippled, there will be but a small field

After all the labor and perspiration of the Ministers at Pekin, and their final agreement upon a peace protocol, they discover to their surprise that in the persons of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching they have not been dealing with plenipotentiaries at all, but only with negotiators possessed of nothing more than ad referendum powers. Technically considered, this leaves the Dowager Empress any event it is feared that at least there much money as he has. The pity of it will be delay and a necessity for the application of severe pressure to get the court's consent to the protocol. To Chinese cunning and duplicity there is no

The opinion is gaining ground that the columbia, the old defender, is a better boat than the Constitution, the new boat, A comic feature of the situation pointed wholesome surroundings. The reason is that toadyism is fatal to real refinement, and defeats its own aim with a quickness which is often surrpising.

The Commercial Hostility of Europe.

Almost every steamer from Europe being mish each boat winning eight. But considered more in detail, it appears that the Constitution's victories were won either in very light breezes, or when the winds were driving with almost hurrican force. In moderate and fairly sting abroad, and almost without exception they tell the same story of European trade hostility. Among the more recent of these arrivals are Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Senator Washburn.

A few weeks ago Mr. Depew was reported as saying that he was not going to give out any more interviews, because was a constantly being misses.

As far as the trouble over the constitution's victories were won either in very light breaks are so evenly matched, each showing points of advantage over the other. Whichever is selected there will be many to believe that a mistake was made, and especially if Shamrock II should happen to "lift the cup."

As far as the trouble over the constitution's victories were won either in very light breaks are so when the constitution's victories were won the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boulevard cafes and of some of the busual amount. The proprietors of the boule

ession to the French quay company at resented, but he keeps on talking for publication, with scarcely a let-up-just as everybody knew he would. So long which declares that "no obstacle shall as everybody knew he would. So long be opposed to the free exercise by the company of the rights resulting

The proposed sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States is hagen. It is understood that the Danish Government realizes its inability to longer carry the burden of these small and distant insular possessions, but considers the price offered, which is three million seven hundred and fifty thousand doll, to altogether too low. Nevertheless, as that is all the United States is willing to give, and it will not permit a sale to another treaties in the way, and further because | Power, it is expected that the Rigsdag will approve the transaction, and that the Stars and Stripes, unaccompanied by what is left of the Constitution, will float over Santa Cruz and St. Thomas

PERSONAL.

The city of Memphis, Tenn., has no cepted the model for the Forrest monu ment prepared by Charles H. Nieham The statue is said to be a good likeness. The French episcopacy has lost one of its most prominent members by death of Monsignor Isoard, at the age of eightyone. Bishop Isoard was never tired of attacking the Government with the utattacking the Government with the ut-most violence when it interfered in the affairs of the Church. While he accepted the republican form of government, he was always careful to distinguish between it and the Ministry of the hour. "You are neither," he wrote to Jules Ferry in 1831, "France, nor the State, nor the Repub-lic."

The late Charles Kingsley's benefice, the rectory of Eversley, is again vacant, owing to the death of the incumbent, and is in the gift of Oxford University. Trectory is of the annual value of about 535 net and a parsonage house.

The anti-clerical agitation in Spain ha recently been aggravated by an episode of the "bombshell from within" order, its author is a priest named Ordeix, who has written a play as frankly anti-mon astic in general and anti-Jesuit in particular as the now famous "Electra" of Perez Gaidos. It is cutitled "Father-hood," and was produced at Barcelona a few weeks ago, amid scenes of almost frantic popular applause which hode ill for the public peace. The Catholic jour-nals strongly condemn. Father Ordeix, There are even calls for his excommunica-tion.

When traveling incognito during hi princely days King Edward VII own as Baron Renfrew, Mr. Moulton Mr. Williams,

At Gettysburg, Postmuster Monfort, o. Cincinnati, then in the postal service had a letter to deliver to Jacob Cantle latter was wounded and taken pris, and Monfort didn't know where t forward the letter. This summer he me Cantle at a requise in Middletown, Ohio and turned over the letter.

Andrew J. Palm, the Democratic nomi nce for State Treasurer in Penasylvania ias been a teacher and a writer. After editing newspapers in Pennsylvania. taken a turn far from encouraging to those who are desirous to increase the real prosperity of the country. It is one thing to want a home which is com-

FOREIGN TOPICS.

solve the most difficult social problem of the age—the healthy housing of the poor. It is calculated that 890,000 of the pop.slation of the greatest and richest city in bankrupt those countries and still sell the world live under conditions that are a menace to the health and safety not much.

It requires no argument to make it the city generally. Seventy thousand of stood in the Zoological Museum at Tsarclear that Europe cannot and will not London's poor live four in a room and 18,000 six in a room.

To a great extent the English army is recruited from these classes, but authorible for a youth so reared to begin life endowed with either the mental, physi-

such investments will constitute a charge against Europe calling for interest or dividends, which must either be paid in money or reinvested, thus increasing the debt. But with European industries crushed out or seriously crippled, there will be but a small field for investment in that quarter, and as soon as we begin to demand the interest of in expensive and the incomparative luxury on about a guinea.

Arrangements have been concluded for the resumption of business in Prussia of American insurance companies, which have been excluded from the Kingdom for the past six years.
The officials of the insurance compan

les have completed exhaustive examina-tions of the new German law covering the control of insurance throughout the pensive pleasures, and saves his money, the American spends his faster than he gets it in the endeavor to secure a social position which is easily maintained by people who have ten times as any event it is feared that a least the properties of the condition of the American companies to do so, now that a large part of the allied forces has been withdrawn. In any event it is feared that at least throughout the condition which the American companies to do so, now that a large part of the allied forces has been withdrawn. In any event it is feared that at least throughout the condition which the American companies to do so, now that a large part of the allied forces has been withdrawn. In any event it is feared that at it removes the conditions which the American companies to do so, now that a large part of the allied forces has been withdrawn.

When the colossal distillery at Pontar-Her-where the most famous and finest absinthe consumed in France is made was burned the event was immediately discussed in every town and village, every paper displaying the news conspicuously

built as this year's cup defender. The out by the "Figaro" is that everybody two yachts have met nineteen times and seemed immediately to want a drink of in sixteen of the races they went to a the "green fairy" and the consumption on finish, each boat winning eight. But conthat day is estimated at ten times the

flowed down the hillsides. The day after the fire the huge storage cellars caved in under the weight of the debris and the machinery, crushing vats and barrels con-taining more than 1,00,000 gallons of ab-sinthe held for full ripening. The river for miles below was distinctly flavored, so that all the crites drawing their water supply from it had nothing but diluted absinthe to drink, cook and wash with.

Almost double that of the men teachers. Als investigations spread over Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia.

Enquiries were also made about women employed as telegraphers, saleswomen and in the telephone service, and, furthermore, with regard to women engaged in the Swiss watchmaking trade. These considers showed that in the occupations. quiries showed that in the occupation mentioned a far larger proportion of wo-men than men succumb to mental dis-

M. Paul Edmond Cousin's liking for Paris cost him dear. After eleven sen tences of various kinds, he finally got one of penal servitude for life in French Gutana. He escaped once, but was recaptured. He afterward escaped with eleven fellow-prisoners on a raft, which was destroyed in a tempest. Nine were drowned. The three survivors floated three days on a single plank, and were findly picked up and taken to Venezuela. Instead of remaining in South America Cousin could not resist the desire to see Paris again. He came to Paris, was arrested and now goes for the third time to Gulana.

There are trades unions everywhere roughout Norway, and the workingmen have a political organization known as the labor party. It is comparatively weak, casting only about 11,500 votes, and has never been able to elect a member of the torthing, although it has representatives in the municipal councils of Christiania, Bergen and several other of the cities. The labor agitators are now working for ten-hour day. There is no limit at present; it depends entirely upon the ition of employers, but eleven hours in sition of employers, but eleven hours in the cities and twelve hours in the country are usually considered a working day. There has been considerable legislation for the protection of wage-carners, particularly those employed in factories. The employment of children under fourteen is absolutely forbidden in any of the factories or trades, although you see them at work on the farms when they are scarcely old enough to walk. Children between fourteen and eighteen must not work longer than ten hours a day; they cannot be employed under ground, and must not be trusted with the care of boilers, engines and machinery. Nor is it lawful for any woman to engage in maners, engines and machinery. Nor is it lawful for any woman to engage in man-ual labor except in her own household for six weeks before and after confinement. All labor is forbidden on Sunfays, reli-gious fast and feast days, and on Satur-days after 6 o'clock.

The Macedonian Congress has brought its deliberations to a close at Solia, after a ten days' session. The recent trial of Samfoff, the former President of the Macedonian Committee, along with some other members of that body, on the charge of murder, though it resulted in countral, has had a manifest sobering ffect on the more daring spirits among the Macedonians, and the new commit the Macedonians, and the new committee elected at the last meeting consists
chiefly of "moderates." The new governing body has ordered a general abandonment of aggressive measures.

M. Z. Tentcheff, who at one time was
commandant of the Palais du Sodia, was
elected president of the congress, and
has decided to use the funds in the
hands of the committee for the purpose
of relieving the necessities of those Macedonians who have suffered during the recent disturbances.

M. Tentcheff was one of those Bulgarian offleials who, when requested to
break their connection with the Macedionan committee, preferred to resign a
lucrative position in the royal household.

WITH THE SCIENTISTS

A curious sample of seventeenth cen tury manufacture in the shape of a large geographical copper globe has reconly been placed in the building of the Academy of Sciences at Tsarskee-Selo. It is if feet in diameter and weighs 3½ tons. Its construction was commenced in 1651 but it was not completed until ten years later, in the reign of Duke Frederick of Holstein. It was presented to the Academy of S. tences in 1725, but until now has stood in the Zoological Museum at Tsarstood in the Zoological Museum at Tsar-skoe-Selo. The outside represents the earth and the interior the ceiestial spheres of the world. There is a door giving access to the interior, where a table which will accommodate twelve people is placed. By means of an in-genious mechanism the globe can be made to revolve on its axis.

Representatives of eight nations met at Christiania early this summer to con-sider methods of systematic international oceanic research. Sweden, Germany Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium, Norwny, Russia, and Holland were the nations represented. The scheme provisionally adopted divides the eastern North Atlantic and its estuaries into spheres, each of which is looked after by one of the nations. It is expected that each the nations. It is expected that each country will build and equip a special ship for its work. There is to be a central international laboratory, possibly at Christiania, where the work of the various ships will be collated and combined and the general results of the work made ready for the public. The work of the association will be of a practical as well as scientific character. The study of the distribution of fish, fish food, deposits, etc., will be one of the first items in the present plan.

The remarkable discovery of large subterranean beds of ice, of undoubted glacial origin, was made some time ago by Barry Toll, and the last issue (volume 22) of the "Bulletin" of the Russian Geographical Society contains a memoir by him describing these old fossils and giving several photographic reproductions of their appearance. He found them on the great Lyakhoff Island of New Sithe great Lyakhoff Island of New Si-beria in 74 degrees north latitude. These beds of ice undoubtedly data from the glacial period and contain branches, roots, and other remains of trees which do not now grow above 79 degrees of north lati-tude. They are covered with several lay-ers of soil. The ice has apparently been preserved by the permanent and perhaps increasing cold of this region.

A preliminary announcement by M. D'Arsonval to the French Academy states an interesting theory regarding the means by which various minute animals and vegetable cells, seeds, bacteria, etc., are able to resist long exposure to such temperatures as those of liquid air and hydrogen. According to M. D'Arsonval it is fair to conclude that the liquid contained in these cells has not been solidified if they retain their vitality. He accounts for their ability to resist these extremely low temperatures by the enormous osmotic pressure which exists in the little cells. It has been shown by M. H. de Vries that these pressures reach and sometimes surpass 160 atmospheres (24,-660 pounds) in the cells of Aspergillus niger and Penicillium glaucum. Even this A preliminary announcement by M. sometimes surpass 160 atmospheres (24, 160 pounds) in the cells of Aspergillus niger and Penicillium glaucum. Even this great pressure would be enormously increased as the diameter of the cell diminished, and according to M. D'Arsonval, might reach in the interior of micro organisms thousands of atmospheres. In the case of beer yeast, M. D'Arsonval has chown by experiment that by diminishing the osmotic pressure he can very much lower the resistance of the yeast to low temperatures. A further study of these questions may lead to informatish of great practical importance in connection with sanitation and bacteriology.

Profs. Hartley and Ramage have recently made a number of analyses of dust.

Profs. Hartley and Ramage have respectively made a number of analyses of dust from various sources by means of the spectroscope. Dust from the clouds collected either by itself or in half, snow, sleet or rain, exhibits a regularity in composition not seen in other varieties of dust. It contains any agreement the same position not seen in other varieties of dust. It contains any agreement that by the same position not seen in other varieties of dust. It contains any agreement that by the same position not seen in other varieties of dust. It contains any agreement that by the same position not seen in other varieties of dust. It contains any agreement that by the same position not seen in other varieties of dust. It contains any agreement that by the same position not seen in other varieties of dust. It contains any agreement that by the same position and the country homes of General and Mrs. Swayne, in Shinnecock Hills.

The three largest and most brilliant social happenings at Alexandria Bay last week were given by Colonel Staples and Mrs. The three largest and most brilliant social happenings at Alexandria Bay last week were given by Colonel Staples and mrs. The three largest and most brilliant social happenings at Alexandria Bay last week were given by Colonel Staples and mrs. The Anderson, of Wednesday there was a dinne

kinds of dust. One consisted of diatoms

other countries. The new statue of Von Moltke in Berlin is to be made from a block of marble recently taken from one of the Grecian quarries. The block weighs seventy-five tons at present, but owing to the high freight rates and other expenses it will probably be roughly "shaped down" before shipment, to about thirty-five tons.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

The Russian bear is the most patient waiter in the world, outside of Rome out it is not surprising that his mouth begins to water at the prospect of get-ting at last that long-delayed yet never taller, and every consumer with the best abandoned dinner of Turkey.—New York interests of his country at heart to come

World. Mark Hanna may well tremble for the future; the spiders of Onio are not writing his name this year, but are busying themselves with the names of persons of petty crimes.-Chicago

President Shaffer has forced the Chicago steel workers out of the Amalgamated Association because they would not strike, and he brought about the strike in order to force other men into the association. The logic of the situation is rather peculiar.—Indianapolis News. The customs and other receipts of the

island of Cuba are reported to be rapid-ly increasing. Doubtless Messrs. Neely and Rathbone regret that they were so premature.—Peoria Herald. In the matter of criminal cases the peo pie of Hawaii want a little more Constitution along with the flag. The Consti-tution these days is a document to be split up and doied out in sections to suit the ambitions, aims, and peckets of the present rulers of the country and their owners—Baltimore World.

The Schley court should be above the suspicion of blas. If Howison has exressed himself upon the merits of the ase as strongly as he is credited with having done he ought to have asked to be excused at the outset. The country will hardly have patience with any courier of enquiry patterned on the lines of the Rennes court-martial—Buffale Courier.

Lord Kitchener says it is the Boer's "ignorant arrogance" that makes hin keep on fighting. It seems to be bullet proof.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A vast shipbuilding trust is being road and the Steel Trust are deeply con cerned. Now can this trust have the audacity to go before Congress and ask for Government aid? Indianapolis News. Like the Frenchman who every morn-

lake the Frenchian was every into a ing when he awoke asked what sort of a government he was living under, with each recurring sun the South Americans might enquire what the day's particular war is about.—Philadelphia Times. The Sultan may yet find it necessary to

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and George Westinghouse, jr., sailed on Sat-urday from Liverpool on the St. Paul. They will go directly to Lenox on their arrival in New York. Mr. West has been abroad for some month ing the establishment of his electrical plant.

Mr. Charles G. Bennett, the Secretary of the Senate, is spending the summer at Oak Lawn Cottage, at Oakdale, on the Long Island shore.

Announcement cards have just been sent out by Mrs. Frederick E. Clark, of Ellicott Place, New Brighton, S. I., of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Jucqueline Marie Taylor, to Baron Romano Avezzano, of Napies, Italy, ex-Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington. The ceremony occurred in New York on Saturday, May 4, in St. Leo's Church. It

The ceremony occurred in New York on Saturday, May 4 in St. Leo's Church. It was a private wedding, only the members of the bride's family and a small number of very intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. There was no reception, as the baron was obliged to leave at once for China.

When the young couple became engaged several mouths ago it was intended to have the marriage celebrated next autumn, possibly in October, but these plans were altered owing to the baron being ordered by his Government to Pekin, China, as Charge d'Affaires. As it would have been impossible for him to return to New York in a few months it was decided to have the marriage solemnized before his departure for the Wedding were rather hastily made, and a few friends were invited to witness it.

The delay in formally announcing the marriage of the young couple was occasioned by a necessary courtesy to the italian Foreign Office to first notify them. Shortly after the wedding the Baroness Romano Avezzano began to make preparations for her journey to Pekin to Join her husband. Accompanied by her father, Mr. Mortimer F. Taylor, of this city, she left for San Francisco a fortnight ago and sailed on Wednesday last on the steamship City of Pekin for Hongkong. Mr. Taylor will leave his daughter at Yokohama. The baron and baroness will visit friends in Japan before going to their future home in Pekin. The baron's transfer to Pekin at this time is regarded as a special honor, as the pick of the diplomatic corps is now being sent to that place.

Invitations have been received in Wash-

WAR DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT.

Evidently the War Department expects collected and described three different to construct and permanently administer kinds of dust. One consisted of diatoms without consulting Congress, and to reg-ulate money and impose taxes at its own and another of silicons, and apparently feispathic sand; both being obtained from the surface of the ice in Greenland. The will regardless of constitutional safe-grantly and restraints for the benefit of third variety was composed of sooty look-ing particles, containing elements invari-the inhibitants. No other inference is

war Department is to govern our insular possessions of lead, silver and copper than ordinary dust, or coal askes. In it are also found nickel and manganese, as well as notable quantities of the rare metals rubidium, gallium, indium and thallium.

The old Grecian quarries of green cippoline marble in the southern portion of the Island of Euboen, which were rediscovered after a rest of nearly 2,000 years, are now being actively worked by an English firm. There is a steady demand for the marble. The Pentelikon quarries are also in the hands of an English company. At present the Greek market takes most of the output. But already several trial shiploads have been sent to America and other countries. The new statue of Von Moltke in Berlin is to be made from a

PORTO RICO'S BOYCOTT.

We are in a predicament. The first installment of Brazilian coffee has arrived. If the importation continues our market will be ruined. It is very much feared that no action can be taken by the Government to make the importation of the cheap coffee illegal until Congress meets. The defect is in the law.

The "News" calls upon every public-

spirited citizen, every merchant, ever retaller, and every consumer with the best Interests of his country at heart to come to the rescue and destroy the enemy. Let us all refuse to buy and refuse to drink the cheap and worthless Brazilian product, and refuse to deal with any and every person who insists upon or attempts to throw this stuff on our market, bringing ruin to our principal industry.

Let us make our procest so strong, so firm and so decisive that every one of the 20,000 pounds of coffee recently imported will go back to New York on the next boat—San Juan News.

CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE.

The Columbia was built about ten years igo, its total cost being \$5,000,000. It was designed as a commerce destroyer, and was extremely swift, crossing the ocean nce at an average speed of 22.8 knots per hour. It cost too much money and was too good a ship to have been allowed to degenerate into its present unserviceable endition. The New York, the Texus, the same time, are still in active service. out whether there are any other expensive cessels which are being left to rust away in the custody of watchmen.—Chicago Thronich.

One useful result of the correspondent between the American Anti-Trust League and Attorney General Knox is the statement contained in a letter from the latter, which was published yesterday, to the effect that he never was actually in the employ of the Steel Trust, but that he was for some time an attorney of the was for some time an attorney of the Carnegle Steel Company. It is important to have these matters right. Mr. Knox appears to have gone from the office of the Carnegie Steel Company, which is the backbone of the Steel Trust, into the office of Attorney General of the United States. He admits the fact and it is worthy of masting in one's hat for future have a warship built by some French firm.—Chicago Record-Heraid.